

Test 5 Passage 1

Question 1

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: cork oak; thickest bark

定位原文: 第二段第二句 “Its bark grows up to 20cm in thickness, insulating the tree....”

解题思路: 原文只提到软木橡树的树皮能长到 20 厘米的厚度, 并未提到它的树皮是否是所有树中最厚的。

Question 2

答案: FALSE

关键词: a synthetic cork; same cellular structure

定位原文: 第二段第三句 “... the bark of the cork oak has a particular cellular structure... that technology has never succeeded in replicating”

解题思路: 原文提到这种树有着特别的细胞结构, 而且如今的技术还未能成功复制这种结构。

Question 3

答案: FALSE

关键词: 25 years; between first and second harvest

定位原文: 第四段第四句 “From the planting of a cork sapling to the first harvest takes 25 years, and a gap of approximately a decade must separate harvests from an individual tree.”

解题思路: 原文提到软木橡树苗种下到第一次丰收需要 25 年时间, 而中间需要间隔十年的时间才能进行下一次的丰收。因此第一次丰收与第二次丰收的间隔时间是 10 年而不是 25 年。

Question 4

答案: TRUE

关键词: stripped; dry atmospheric conditions

定位原文: 第四段最后一句: “If the bark is stripped on a day when it’s too cold — or when the air is damp — the tree will be damaged.”

解题思路: 原文提到不能在太冷或者太潮湿的天气去剥树皮, 这样会损坏树。换言之, 需要在比较干燥的天气去剥树皮。因此题干表述正确。

Question 5

答案: TRUE

关键词: only way; remove...by hand

定位原文：第五段第二句 “No mechanical means of stripping cork bark has been invented, so the job is done by teams of highly skilled workers.”

解题思路：原文提到目前还未发明出机械的方法去剥树皮，只能由高熟练度的工人团队完成。与题干的陈述一致。

Question 6

答案：taste

关键词：aluminium screw caps; bottle contents

定位原文：第六段第三句 “The tiniest concentrations — as little as three or four parts to a trillion — can spoil the taste of the product contained in the bottle.”

解题思路：第六段提到软木塞的使用可能会影响瓶内物质，并且提到有些元素，哪怕浓度很小，都可能会破坏瓶子内物质的味道。因此使用铝制螺旋盖的一个优点就是不用影响味道。

Question 7

答案：cheaper

关键词：aluminium screw caps; produce

定位原文：第六段最后一句 “These substitutes are cheaper to manufacture and, in the case of screw caps, more convenient for the user.”

解题思路：原文提到这种铝制螺旋盖的制造价格更便宜，而且更方便使用。题目中的 use 对应文章中的 manufacture。

Question 8

答案：convenient

关键词：aluminium screw caps; use

定位原文：第六段最后一句 “These substitutes are cheaper to manufacture and, in the case of screw caps, more convenient for the user.”

解题思路：原文提到这种铝制螺旋盖的制造价格更便宜，而且更方便使用。

Question 9

答案：image

关键词：cork bottle stoppers; quality products

定位原文：最后一段前两句：“The classic cork stopper does have several advantages, however. Firstly, its traditional image is more in keeping with that of the type of high quality goods with which it has long been associated.”

解题思路：文中提到经典的软木塞更符合高端产品的形象。

Question 10

答案: sustainable

关键词: cork bottle stoppers; made from

定位原文: 最后一段第三句: “Secondly — and very importantly — cork is a sustainable product that can be recycled without difficulty.”

解题思路: 文中提到软木是一种可持续利用的产品, 可以毫不费力地循环利用。

Question 11

答案: recycled

关键词: cork bottle stoppers; easily

定位原文: 最后一段第三句: “Secondly — and very importantly — cork is a sustainable product that can be recycled without difficulty.”

解题思路: 题目中的 easily 与文中的 without difficulty 相对应, 文中提到软木是一种可持续利用的产品, 可以毫不费力地循环利用。

Question 12

答案: biodiversity

关键词: cork forests

定位原文: 最后一段倒数第二句: “Moreover, cork forests are a resource which support local biodiversity, and prevent desertification in the regions where they are planted.”

解题思路: 题目中的 aid 对应文中的 support, 文中提到软木橡森林有利于维持当地的生物多样性。

Question 13

答案: desertification

关键词: cork forests

定位原文: 最后一段倒数第二句: “Moreover, cork forests are a resource which support local biodiversity, and prevent desertification in the regions where they are planted.”

解题思路: 题目中的 stop 对应文中的 prevent, 文中提到软木橡森林能够预防种植区域出现沙漠化。

Test 5 Passage 2

Question 14

答案: antiques

关键词: make money

定位原文: 第二段前两句: “There are the people who collect because they want to

make money... They'll look for, say, antiques that ...”

解题思路：原文中提到有些人收集是为了赚钱，并且后面举了古董的例子，通过低买高卖古董赢取利润。

Question 15

答案：triumph

关键词：buying and selling items

定位原文：第二段第三句：“But there may well be a psychological element, too — buying cheap and selling dear can give the collector a sense of triumph.”

解题思路：题目中的 buying and selling items 对应文中的 buying cheap and selling dear, a feeling of 对应 a sense of。文中提到收藏家的心理，即低买高卖让收藏家有一种成就感。

Question 16

答案：information

关键词：collectors' clubs; provide opportunities

定位原文：第三段第一句：“Many collectors collect to develop their social life, attending meetings of a group of collectors and exchanging information on items.”

解题思路：文中提到很多收藏家也通过收藏来发展他们的社交生活，参加收藏家们的聚会，交换信息。

Question 17

答案：contact/meetings

关键词：people who have similar interests

定位原文：第三段 “Many collectors collect to develop their social life... similarly brings them into contact with like-minded people.”

解题思路：题目中的 people who have similar interests 对应原文中的 like-minded people，文中提到很多人通过收藏来发展社交生活，后面还提到这类似于加入桥牌社或者健身房，能让志同道合的人们互相接触。

Question 18

答案：hunt/desire

关键词：life-long

定位原文：第四段前两句：“Another motive for collecting is the desire to find something special... Some may spend their whole lives in a hunt for this.”

解题思路：题目中的 life-long 对应原文中的 spend their whole lives，文中提到人们收藏的另一个动机是为了找到特别的收藏品，有些人甚至会花费一生的时间去

寻找。

Question 19

答案: aimless/empty

关键词: searching for something particular

定位原文: 第四段第三句: “Psychologically, this can give a purpose to a life that otherwise feels aimless.”

解题思路: 前面提到有一些人可能会花一生的时间去搜寻一些特别的收藏品, 后面提到从心理角度说, 这种行为能让这些人感觉生活有奔头, 不会感觉没有目标。

Question 20

答案: educational

关键词: stamp collecting

定位原文: 第五段前两句: “If you think about collecting postage stamps, another potential reason for it — or, perhaps, a result of collecting — is its educational value. Stamp collecting opens a window to other countries, and to the plants, animals, or famous people shown on their stamps.”

解题思路: 原文提到收集邮票的一个潜在原因是它的教育价值, 收集邮票能让人们了解邮票上的其他国家、植物、动物或名人。

Question 21

答案: Trainspotting

关键词: male hobby

定位原文: 第六段第一句: “In the past — and nowadays, too, though to a lesser extent — a popular form of collecting, particularly among boys and men, was trainspotting.”

解题思路: 题目中的 male 对应原文中的 boys and men, 文中提到过去男孩及男人中比较流行的一种收集形式就是猜火车, 现在也很流行, 只是程度不如以前。

Question 22

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: number; buying dolls

定位原文: 第七段 “Similarly, people who collect dolls may go beyond simply enlarging their collection, and develop an interest in the way that dolls are made, or the materials that are used...”

解题思路: 文中仅在第七段提到娃娃, 第七段主要提到收藏娃娃的人不是简单地增加收藏量而已, 而是对娃娃的制造方法及原材料使用都很感兴趣。后面提到了几个世纪以来制作娃娃的材料的变化。因此没提到人们购买娃娃的数量是否有增

长。

Question 23

答案: FALSE

关键词: sixteenth century European dolls; wax and porcelain

定位原文: 第七段第二句: “These have changed over the centuries from the wood that was standard in 16th century Europe, through the wax and porcelain of later centuries, to the plastics of today’s dolls.”

解题思路: 文章提到 16 世纪的欧洲一般用木头制作娃娃, 后来几个世纪用上了蜡及瓷, 现在则用上了塑料。

Question 24

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: arranging; the size of the stamps

定位原文: 第八段最后一句: “Stamp collectors, for instance, arrange their stamps in albums... by country in alphabetical order, or grouping stamps by what they depict — people, birds, maps, and so on.”

解题思路: 原文提到邮票搜集者可以运用特定的规则整理他们的邮票, 可能是按国家的字母顺序, 或者按人、鸟、画这样的群组整理。没有提到按邮票大小整理, 更没有比较是否这种整理方法不如其他方法常见。

Question 25

答案: TRUE

关键词: unusual objects

定位原文: 第九段前两句: “...what someone chooses to collect is to show the collector’s individualism. Someone who decides to collect something as unexpected... may be conveying their belief that they must be interesting themselves.”

解题思路: 文中提到, 人们的收藏品能反应收藏者的个性。有些人会收藏一些稀奇古怪的东西如狗项圈, 这也许能传达出一种信念, 即他们自己也是有趣的。

Question 26

答案: TRUE

关键词: a feeling; other hobbies

定位原文: 最后一段第二句: “More than most other hobbies, collecting can be totally engrossing, and can give a strong sense of personal fulfilment.”

解题思路: 文中提到与其他大部分爱好不一样, 收藏需要全情投入, 而且收藏也

能给予人们特别强烈的个人成就感。题目中的 a feeling 对应文中的 a strong sense。

Test 5 Passage 3

Question 27

答案: vi

关键词: Section A

定位原文: 第一段第四句、第五句: “But what would the founders of these two institutions have thought of a course called Arson for Profit? I kid you not...”

解题思路: A 段开篇提到康奈尔大学开办者的名言——“我将创办一所任何人在此都能获得所有学科教育的学府”, 后面提到一个学生能为将来的事业而学习旅游管理、工程等学科, 但是不会有一门学科叫纵火赢利学。这与标题 vi (一个让人惊讶的课程名) 相符。

Question 28

答案: viii

关键词: Section B

定位原文: B 段前两句: “Naturally, the course is intended for prospective arson investigators... But wouldn't this also be the perfect course for prospective arsonists to sign up for?”

解题思路: B 段提到消防科学这门课程是为未来的纵火案调查者开设的, 但同时这也会是未来的纵火犯所想参与的课程。即这门课程有可能会吸引错误的学生, 与 viii 对应。

Question 29

答案: ii

关键词: Section C

定位原文: C 段第三、四、五、六、七句: “... ‘Principles of Marketing’ ... ‘Is marketing principled?’ ... a subject matter can have principles in the sense of being codified... answer to my question about marketing principles was obvious: no... need not be done in a principled fashion”

解题思路: C 段提到作者受邀给营销专业的学生演讲, 作者从课程名“营销原则”入手, 问学生一个问题: “营销是否有原则的?” 后面提到一门学课有其编纂的原则、规则, 但营销的运作并非是有道德原则的。与标题 ii 对应。

Question 30

答案: iv

关键词: Section D

定位原文: D 段第二、三句: “...perhaps marketing is by definition principled...any

body of knowledge consists of an end (or purpose) and a means.”

解题思路：作者提出营销从定义上来说也许是有原则的，后面引用了哲学家以马内利·康德的理论来印证他这一判断。因此对应标题 iv。

Question 31

答案：iii

关键词：Section E

定位原文：E 段最后两句：“A field of knowledge or a professional endeavor is defined by both the means and the end; hence both deserve scrutiny. Students need to study both how to achieve X, and also what X is.”

解题思路：作者问学生为什么学习营销，学生的态度主要分为两种：一种是为了销售赚钱，另一种则认为学习营销的目的与专业技能的学习无关。而最后作者总结说这两样都很重要。对应标题 iii。

Question 32

答案：vii

关键词：Section F

定位原文：F 段第五句到最后：“As we have seen, someone could use the very same knowledge... one is practicing medicine, the other, murder”。

解题思路：作者提到有人会用同样的知识去达成不那么高尚的目的，如为了个人利益而进行一些毁灭性的危险活动，但我们不会叫这种行为“消防”，而是“纵火”，同样，如果运用营销原则从事一些没有原则的事情，这种行为叫做“诈骗”。因此与标题 vii 相对应。

Question 33

答案：fire science

关键词：Arson for Profit; undergraduates

定位原文：A 段最后三句：“...thought of a course called Arson for Profit? ...Any undergraduates who have met the academic requirements can sign up for the course in our program in ‘fire science’.”

解题思路：A 段中作者用戏谑的语气讨论两所大学的创始人是否想过开设一门叫“纵火赢利学”的课程，后面提到任一名大学生，只要其符合学术要求，都可以注册一门叫做“消防科学”的课程。

Question 34

答案：investigators

关键词: will become; specializing in arson

定位原文: B 段第一句: “Naturally, the course is intended for prospective arson investigators...”

解题思路: 文中提到这一门课程是为那些未来的纵火案调查者开设的。题目中的 will become 对应文中的 prospective。

Question 35

答案: evidence

关键词: criminal intent

定位原文: B 段第一句: “Naturally, the course ...detecting whether a fire was deliberately set, discovering who did it, and establishing a chain of evidence for effective prosecution in a court of law.”

解题思路: 文中提到学生们需要学习消防的各种技巧, 以便判断是否为蓄意纵火, 要找出嫌犯, 建立证据链, 让法庭做出有效判决。

Question 36

答案: prosecution

关键词: in the courts

定位原文: B 段第一句: “Naturally, the course ...detecting whether a fire was deliberately set, discovering who did it, and establishing a chain of evidence for effective prosecution in a court of law.”

解题思路: 题目中的 successful 对应原文中的 effective, 文中提到学生要学习消防的各种技巧, 包括建立证据链, 让法庭依法做出有效判决。

Question 37

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: attract students; career

定位原文: 第一段第三句: “A student can prepare for a career in resort management, engineering, interior design, accounting, music, law enforcement, you name it.”

解题思路: 原文仅仅提到一个学生可以为以后的职业发展而学习各种相对应的课程, 并没有提到让这些学生学职业之外的课程是否很困难。

Question 38

答案: YES

关键词: Arson for Profit; people intending to set fire to buildings

定位原文: A 段第四句: “...thought of a course called Arson for Profit?” B 段第二句: “But wouldn’t this also be the perfect course for prospective arsonists to sign up for?”

解题思路：A 段中作者用戏谑的语气讨论两所大学的创始人是否想过开设一门叫“纵火赢利学”的课程，B 段提到这会是潜在纵火犯最想上的课程。题目中的 people intending to set fire to buildings 对应文中的 prospective arsonists。

Question 39

答案：NO

关键词：fire science courses

定位原文：B 段第三句：“... academic programs in fire science: they are highly welcome as part of the increasing professionalization...”

解题思路：文中提到消防科学这种学术项目受到高度欢迎，它们能帮助消防从业人员及其他职业人员提升专业度。这与题干所陈述的信息相反。

Question 40

答案：NO

关键词：fire science students; purpose of their studies

定位原文：E 段第二至六句：“The students have signed up for a course in order to learn how to market effectively. But to what end? There seem to be two main attitudes...”

解题思路：作者是问了营销专业的学生他们为什么学习营销，并不是学习消防科学的学生。